## READY FOR ADOPTION

All Amendments to the Repeal Bill Rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Voorhees's Substitute Now in Order and Likely to Be Passed Early During Monday's Session.

MR. WOLCOTT'S FINAL WORDS

Senators Warned They Are Perpetrating a Great Wrong.

Speech by Mr. Sherman, in Which the Necessity of Providing for an Issuance of Bonds Was Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The great conflict which has been carried on in the Senate for the last two months has at last reached the crucial stage. There was a large crowd in the galleries and a fair at-

tendance of Senators. Before proceeding to consideration of the silver purchase repeal bill the urgency deficiency bill was reported, some amendments agreed to and the bill as amended

was passed. The joint resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Cullom for the transfer to the State of Illinois of the model battleship Illinois for use of the naval militia of Illinois, was reported from the committee on naval affairs and was put upon its passage. Mr. he could see it in print. He withdrew his objection, however, when he was told it was not a ship at all, but a model. The bill was passed.

Mr. Wolcott then addressed the Senate on the repeal bill. He said in part: "Yesterday we voted upon that amendment to the bill which would give us free coinage. It was lost, a great majority of the Senate voting against it. All other amendments will meet a like fate. The fight for silver has failed because Democratic support and Republican encouragement have been withdrawn. There has been talk of closure, and Senators across the chamber have leaped into sudden reputation by advocating it. Why, Mr. President, even the newest Senator must have understood perfeetly that closure, as applicable to this measure, was an impossibility; that it could find no foothold or abiding place in this chamber. These arguments have been for the gallery; for a gullible public. For my own part I should be delighted to see it enacted. The open and avowed sentiment of a large majority of this body is against the introduction here of the previous question or any other form of closure. The majority believes that the privilege of free discussion is a safeguard that should not be removed, and that while delays may arise because of the right of unlimited debate, yet the sum of the gain it brings is infinitely greater than any inconvenience that may be occasioned. Nor does the dignity of the Senate suffer by this right of debate.

CLOSURE TALK WAS BUNCOMBE. "This Senate loses its dignity, Mr. President, whenever it becomes the simple mouthpiece of the executive will, and when it yields to influences which should have no share in shaping legislation. I state, without fear of successful contradiction, that nobody who advocated closure had the slightest idea that it would pass. Ever since the measure was first reported it was distinctly understood that if the support of the friends on the other side of the chamber should be withdrawn, while we felt that an irreparable wrong would be inflicted upon us by unconditional repeal, we should, nevertheless, cease to oppose the vote. The time has come when we are left alone. Party exigency and other controlling motives have the acquiescence by the other inevitable result. Some of the criticisms to which we have been subjected by Democratic Senators are misplaced. We have been told by some of them that our course has been obstructive and revolutionary. This sounds droll to all of us who witnessed the contest over the force bill. Senators who are vaguely understood now to favor closure, and who have denounced us, filed out solemnly, again and again, into the cloak rooms or ensconced themselves in committee rooms to avoid alding to make a quorum. That struggle lasted as long as this, and the organizations of speakers and the machinery of contest were perfectly equipped and oiled. I do not refer to these force bill days by way of that fine distinctions breed nice differences. I confess we had experienced the hope that the struggle for very existence, which we

and did not make it in varn. "Mr. President, the Populist holds tenets to which I cannot lend my approval, and many of its doctrines seem to me to be wild and visionary. I would infinitely rather stand, however, in the place of the Senator from Kansas than in place of the Senator who made him the target for his derision. The Senator from Kansas, at least, swears in the words of no master. Except as we might be used as an instrument of party political success in the Eastern States, we have been, with the exception of the support of the courageous Senator from Pennsylvania, absolutely friendless on this side of the chamber, and all talk of sympathy for our section has been a pretense and a sham. Out of all the millions of annual appropriations no dollar blesses our great section, and now you are to deprive it of its chief industry because a contracted currency appeals to Eastern greed and meets British approval. We are not to be driven from the Republican party. We believe that we stand for its truest principles; but, for one, I am tired, heartly tired, of the policy which is being followed.

have made on this floor, would bring us

sympathy and not denunciation from Rep-

resentatives of a section which not long

ago made an appeal on similar grounds,

"The real struggle has only begun, and will not end till silver has been rehabilitated as a money metal and a standard value. Some of us may give place to others, as the fight progresses, but whoever represents our States will stand ready to sacrifice anything that life holds dear in the battle for the interests of the people. I speak only for my own State. I am advised that an adjoining State, Wyoming, desired the repeal. The Senator from Minnesota made proffer of its vote, and his authority has

not been questioned. "The action you contemplate is as if you should take a vast and fertile area of Eastern lands, destroy the structures upon it and sow it down with salt, that it might never again yield to the hand of the husbandman. These are grave and sad days for us. 'We shall not eat the bread of idleness, and, under the shadow of our eternal hills, we breed only good citizens. The wrong, however, which you are inflicting on us is cruel and unworthy, and the memory of it will return to vex you.' Mr. Wolcott took his seat, the gavel of the Vice President was brought down several times in quick taps to subdue the ap-

plause in the galleries. MR. SHERMAN'S SPEECH. Mr. Sherman then rose. He expressed his sympathy with the Senators from the silver States, and said if the question did not Involve the serious interests of the entire country he and those who believed with him would be willing to grant their appeals and grant them all they asked. It was beand making it the standard of value would work irreparable injury to the business of ! would tend to degrade the money of the country. The silver mining interest, although important to the silver States, was | sue, and bearing interest payable seminot nearly as important as the Senators from those States thought it was. It was | cent. per annum. a comparatively small industry, and did not compare with any of these industries which were the foundation of the wealth of the country, and it was that interest which appealed for protection, even though, in substituting silver for the standard of money, the United States detached itself from all the commercial nations and separated itself in its standard of value from all the

of North and South America and joined the nations of India and China and the Mr. Sherman said silver would be used more and more, and ought to be used more and more. The world was not coming to an end because the purchase of silver was stopped. Colorado would develop her other esources, and the people of the State, now frightened out of their wits because they were about to lose one industry, would find ample employment in the development of their soil and of their mines. So with all the mining States. "I doubt very much," said Mr. Sherman, "whether the bill, when it passes, will meet the expectations of many people. I believe that it is necessary to superaid to this measure other measures more important than this. After thinking of it fully, I believe it would not be wise to offer any proposition of a new character raising other questions of doubt and dispute on this bill. It is absolutely necessary, in my judgment, to have some legislation in respect to the fund on hand for the maintenance of resumption. I be-lieve that the fund of \$100,000,000 in gold at this moment is used contrary to the pro-visions of the existing law. Under the law that fund must remain in the treasury, and cannot be taken for any purpose whatever without breach of law, and yet I am told that this fund is now being used to pay the ordinary current expenses of the government. It ought to be at once supplemented by gold.' Mr. Teller-How?

Mr. Sherman-By the sale of bonds. Mr. Cockrell-Sell them where?

Mr. Sherman-To our people Mr. Vest-Suppose that the use of this reserve gold, as it is called, in the treasury should become necessary to maintain pari-ty between gold and silver, would not the Secretary of the Treasury have the right to

CANNOT SELL BONDS NOW. Mr. Sherman-I say that the law of 1875 which provided for the fund has not been changed by subsequent law. There is no subsequent law that has any reference to it whatever, except that one of 1882. There is another question that has arisen in regard to the construction of the law by which the Secretary of the Treasury can sell now any of the bonds provided for in the refunding law for any purpose whatever, except the maintenance of United States notes at par with gold. I would like any lawyer here to tell me whether by any act that has passed since that time there has been the slightest provision made that Harris thought it should not be passed until | can be construed into authority to sell bonds, except to maintain the payment of of the Democrats were against the United States bonds. Therefore, if you unconditional repeal even of leave the Secretary in the tion of affairs, unarmed with authority to borrow money upon the credit of the United States, you neglect your public duty when it is plainly called to your attention. I say myself, as a lawyer, that, under existing law, there is no power to sell the 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, or the 41/2 per cent. fif teen-year bonds, or the 5 per cent, ten-year except for the purpose of having gold enough to redeem the United States notes and no Secretary would dare to issue either of these bonds even if the law permitted him to do it. Mr. Blackburn-Is it not true that not one but two Attorney-generals have taken a different view and have held the Treas-

> Mr. Sherman-I think not. I have not seen any of these decisions. Mr. Blackburn-I know it is generally understood that the late Attorney-general did, during the administration of Secretary Foster, hold that the power for the sale of these bonds to make good the deficit in

> ury Department had authority to sell these

the gold reserve of \$100,000,000 existed. Mr. Sherman-No Secretary has dared to exercise that power. Mr. Blackburn-I admit there has been no exercise of that power. I concur in the opinion of the Senator from Ohio. I deny that the Treasury Department has any such authority, but the question I asked was as to whether the last Attorney-general did not, under the administration of Secretary Foster, hold that the power to sell bonds Mr. Sherman-That I cannot answer, be-

cause I do not know. It is now stated on both sides of the Senate that there is no power in the Secretary of the Treasury to issue any kind of bonds. Even if he had the power what Secretary would issue them? What Secretary would dare to issue thirty-year bonds running at 4 per cent, when we can borrow money easily at 3 per cent. If we should attempt to sell those bonds at a premium nobody but a capitalist who looks long ahead as to the value of accruing interest would be able to purchase them. They would not be distributed throughout the

Mr. Sherman said he was tired of the newspaper talk about the President of the United States doing this and that in regard to financial matters. The President had no more power over financial questions than any other citizen of the United States. From the beginning of the government to this hour the powers conferred to deal with financial questions had been with the Secretary of the Treasury. The President was not to exercise those powers. It was the delegated agent of Congress-the Secretary-who reported to Congress direct and not through the President. Mr. Butler-May I inquire if the Secretary of the Treasury has asked for the authority which the Senator is claiming he ought to have? Mr. Sherman-I would not like to answer

Mr. Butler-It must be a public matter. Mr. Sherman-I do not think he asks for . I can say he does not ask it. Mr. Butler-That must be a matter of public record. If he has, certainly he should communicate it to Congress.

A DELICATE MATTER. Mr. Sherman-I do not know of any record that pertains to the subject. I should think it would be a very delicate matter for the Secretary of the Treasury to attempt to originate that idea when the Concriticism, but only to emphasize the fact | gress of the United States is the proper place for it.

Mr. Teller-Would there be any impropriety if the Secretary thought it necessary to sell bonds on his part to address a communication to Congress on that subject? Mr. Sherman-No. Mr. Teller-Would it not be the proper

thing to do if he thought he ought to sell Mr. Sherman-The Secretary never volunteers advice. The Senator may secure his opinion by a simple resolution. Mr. Teller-If there is a deficiency in the revenues now and likely to be in the future I ask the Senator whether that is not a proper subject for the President of the United States to address Congress on, under the constitutional provisions that he shall inform Congress as to the condition of the country, etc?

Mr. Sherman-That has been done; perhaps the Senator overlooked it. It has been done by the finance committee calling on the Secretary of the Treasury as to the nature of the deficiency, how much it is,

Mr. Telier-What I asked was whether the President could not, under the law, exercise the power conferred on him by the Constitution to keep Congress advised as to the condition of the country, make such

a communication Mr. Sherman-Undoubtedly he could. But the Senator, who has been a Cabinet offlecer, is probably aware of the fact that all questions of finance are dealt directly with by the Secretary of the Treasury. I do not recall a single instance in which the President addressed Congress, except in his annual message, upon a financial question. Mr. Blackburn repeated his question as

to whether the late Attorney-general had not rendered a decision that power to sell bonds existed, and added that the matter had gone so far that plates were engraved from which the bonds should be printed. He asked Mr. Sherman if he did not know that was so. "I do not," replied Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Blackburn-I say I do. I will ask

whether the Senator from Ohio was consulted at that time upon that subject. Mr. Sherman-I was not. Mr. Blackburn-I will say to the Senator that a subpoena duces tecum served upon the superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will bring these plates to this chamber within an hour. Mr. Sherman-I should think the committee on finance would be glad to see them. Mr. Sherman continued his remarks, and sent up to the desk and had read a proposition which he favored providing for the sale of bonds. The proposition was as fol-

"That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain parity of all forms of currency coined or issued by the United States, and to strengthen and maintain the reserve in the treasury authorized and required by the act entitled, 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments,' the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue, from time to time, as required for lieved that the further purchase of silver | such purposes, in a sum not exceeding in the aggregate \$200,000,000, coupon or registered bends of the United States in such form as he may prescribe and of denominathe whole country, to the wages and the | tions of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, property of every citizen of the land. It | redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States after three years from the date of their is-

"The said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation of any form, under State, municipal and local authority and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the treasury of the Christian people in the world except those | United States. The proceeds of such bonds | this body-and I hope at the end almost of

annually in such coin at the rate of 3 per

shall be used for the purposes defined in this section and none other.' Mr. Sherman expressed the hope that the Senators in the majority would make such provision as the one be had read. He feared that in a little while the people would find that, by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, the root of the evil had not been removed. The Secretary of the Treasury probably would not find it necessary to use the power to sell bonds for more than \$50,000,000.

MR. GORMAN'S REMARKS. Mr. Gorman followed Mr. Sherman. Commenting on Mr. Sherman's speech, he said: "I am surprised that he should bring in party questions and attempt to take party advantage of delays or mistakes, if there have been mistakes, or now, in the closing hours of this great struggle, that that distinguished leader should tell us and tell the c try that the measure itself will be impotent, that it eliminates silver or its further use for the moment.' Mr. Sherman-I spoke strongly in favor of the use of silver to the largest possible

Mr. Gorman-If I have misunderstood the Senator all on this side of the chamber seem to have shared with me in misunderstanding him-that the passage of the act would not give the relief to the country that that country expected. Now, do 1 misrepresent the Senator? Mr. Sherman-I said it might not meet

the expectations of the people.

Mr. Gorman—If I understand the position of the Democratic party in the beginning of this controversy it was that we pledge ourselves to the repeal of the Sher-

A Senator-Not a part of it. Mr. Gorman-No, sir; the whole law. do not think I am mistaken when I say that the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), in a speech or an interview in his own State, denounced the repeal of the entire Sherman law, and stated that he would favor the repeal of the purchasing clause only. The President of the United States, anxious and earnest in his desire for its repeal, knew that he had not the power in his own party or with his own party to repeal any portion of that law because the division is so sharp and neither party would have the power to deal with this question and secure the repeal, and he was compelled to take the terms offered by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). And then, when Congress met, with the perfect knowledge on the part of every in-telligent man in the Union that this party was hopelessly divided upon the question, as your party is hopelessly divided, it may be said, with truth, that a large majority It was known that you had thirteen to fifteen Republicans opposed to unconditional repeal. It is believed, and I think it is a fact easily proven, and plain to everybody, that a clear majority of all the Senators elected were not in favor of unconditional repeal, but wanted some modification. Those of us who intended to vote for its final passage believed that we were in the minority, and the delay of weeks became necessary that we might convert enough to our side to pass the bill. When the debate became sharp a doubt was expressed as to the power of the Senate to pass the bill. I do not mean the power to reach a vote, but the power to pass unconditional repeal by a majority. In the very midst of the fight, in the hottest part of it, the first note of warning that we had publicly uttered, came from the Senator from Ohio, the Senator who led for more than one-half of the repeal clamor, that it was impossible to pass Mr. Gorman here read from an interview with Senator Sherman published in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 5, 1893, in which he was quoted as saying he did not believe the law would be repealed. "I desire to add only this," said Senator Sherman. "I believe the bill would not have

passed but for the abortive attempt to com-

promise, which, falling through, left noth-

ing to do but to pass it. However, that

is a matter between ourselves."

SCORED BY GORMAN. Mr. Gorman-Oct. 4 is the date of this in terview. The Senator from Ohio knew perfective, as every other man in the country knew, that he was laying down a condition to the Democratic party to unite. He knew that it was impossible as it was to fly, unless it meant an extension of the purchase of silver to some future period. He knew another thing: That with the difference of views upon this financial question between the East and West, the North and the South, it was impossible to pass what we call in the Eastern States a sound financial bill with bonds, unless we had your co-operation and the co-operation of those on that side, who thought with us, and when you placed the conditions upon the Democratic party, as you had the power to do, holding the key of the situation, with your twenty-five or twenty-six votes, you forced us into a position to take a measure that would not be satisfactory to the people for whom the Senator from Ohio speaks and for whom I speak. Sharp as was the division upon party measures on this side, there was not a Democrat who was not impressed with the desire to harmonize the party, to sustain the only Democratic administration we have had, to sacrifice opinion, to set aside their convictions of life and unite in doing something which would relieve the business stress and save the administration. They tried to get together. They tried to do what was right. There were many of them, and I share that conviction, who thought that it was extraordinary, unusual and unfortunate to strike down summarily, and without an hour's warning, any great interest that had been built up and made possible by laws, no matter how vicious and bad the laws themselves were. Their deliberations could not have been carried to a consummation, with the bonds of which the Senator from Ohio speaks. I do not complain of him for making any suggestion as to bonds, except as to the time and manner of doing it, for I, from the beginnot of this Congress, but of the last, under Harrison's administration, believed that with the extravagance of the appropriations that had been made, with the growth of expenditures for pensions and otherwise that could not be eliminated, that there was not revenue and there is not now revenue enough to pay current expenses of the government under the present-laws. If there had been less partisanship in this chamber when it came to consider a proposition that could practically have united this side; if we had had a response from the Senator from Ohio and those who associated with him politically we could have passed a bill repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law-and it is a matter of no consequence whether it took effect to-morrow or the next day-

one of us who, in the very heat of this controversy, has not been most anxious to make a suggestion and look to a better bill than the one we now have. That has SHERMAN STRIKES BACK. Mr. Sherman-I am quite sure that if our friends on the other side had made any such proposition as the Senator now mentions, authorizing the coinage of the socalled seigniorage, and providing, also, for the maintenance of all forms of money at par with each other, and back of that the authority to sell \$200,000,000 of bonds, their proposition would probably have been very agreeable to this side. But I understood our friends on the other side declined to agree to any proposition which contained authority to issue bonds. I think that was the general understanding on this side. Mr. Gorman-I would not, to relieve myself, or for any other purpose in the world, violate the confidences or repeat conversations that have occurred, but I have the right to say that we have been most unfortunate if we were not understood to say that a proper bill and the bonds could be passed without any trouble. The Senator. as I thought, in his remarks on the 17th of October, and again to-day, wittingly or unwittingly, tried to place the responsibility of any future failure or the failure of this act to give relief upon this side of the chamber. It does not belong here. Probably it may work out the wisest thing that this bill shall pass just as it came from the committee. That there is to be further trouble with our financial affairs everybody who has watched the operations of the treasury must know. Mr. President, we have come into power when we have inherited a load of sin and iniquity piled on us by another party; the treasury bankrupt, as the Senator from Ohio says. It was bankrupt when we accepted it. Who is responsible for it? It is not our fault as a party on this side of the chamber. Seek as you may to make capital of it, but the honest men of the country will know what the facts are.

and have strengthened the treasury, giving

the Secretary the power to use \$200,000,000

of gold. I am not here to violate a confi-

dence that has been given to me, but I can

say with propriety that there is scarcely

Mr. Sherman remarked that the last House of Representatives was strongly Democratic and that all the appropriations for the support of the government originated there. He thought that both parties snared in the responsionity for excess of appropriations.

Mr. Gorman-It is tree that the last House was Democratic. It is true that the Republican party has had possession of the executive branch and of this. It is true that the expenditures could not be cut down unless we had all branches of the government, and now that we have them we hope to cut them down as rapidly as possible. But Mr. President, we have inherited another thing-contracts that have been made by iaw. All I complain of now is that Senators on the other side of the chamber, at the end of a great crisis in

a great financial panic-should bring these questions up here for the purpose of gain-

ing party advantage. ALL AMENDMENTS REJECTED. After further debate a vote was taken on the Perkins amendment and it resulted: Yeas, 30; nays, 41.

Mr. Berry offered an amendment providing for the revival of the Bland-Allison act and spoke in its support. Mr. Voorhees said: "At this late hour, however, much I might approve any pro-

position, I would not reel at liberty to support it in connection with this bill." Mr. Harris-If the Senator from Indiana should hereafter report any one of those propositions which he can approve to-day, his allies over there on the other side will

"You all admit that this is a pernicious aw," Mr. Voorhees proceeded. "Even its distinguished author, with a manliness that does him honor, admits that the experiment failed which he hoped might have succeeded. All that I have undertaken is to clear the deck for action. The opportunity will be given for freer, fairer, more deliberate action on propositions embodied in amendments than we have in connection with this bill. The Senator from Ohio announced here to-day that I had opposed an amendment which he had contemplated, authorizing the issue of government bonds. I did, for the reason that I am opposed to all amendments of this bill. have not felt myself at liberty to volunteer measures of relief for the treasury until I should be notified that the treasury needs assistance. I believe that the enactment of 1875 gives authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds, and the Secretary of the Treasury believes the same thing himself." Mr. Voorhees said he hoped to have a vote at 2 o'clock on Monday, and certainly not later than 4 on the bill. It is intended to hold a continuous session on Monday until the vote is had.

Mr. Berry's amendment for the restoration of the Bland-Allison law was rejected by a vote of 33 yeas to 37 nays, the highest vote any amendment received. Mr. Allen's amendment for the free coinage of silver at ratio of 16 to 1 was rejected-31 yeas to 41 nays.

Mr. Blackburn's amendment was reject-

Mr. Stewart's amendment, inviting the republics of Central and South America to join the United States in a convention, was rejected-32 yeas to 41 nays. The first section of Mr. Squires's amendment was also rejected-20 to 42-and the second section was withdrawn.

Mr. Butler did not offer, as he had proposed to do, his amendment for the repeal of the State bank tax. An amendment offered by Mr. Peffer was rejected-yeas, 7; nays, 58. Mr. Allen's amendment was lost, the vote standing 28 to 41.

Mr. Peffer offered an amendment, which was voted down without resorting to a roll call. Mr. Harris did not offer or ask a vote upon his amendment. Mr. Pascoe offered an amendment, which was not read, but was ordered printed, with the understanding that it could be offered on Mon-

The Senate then went into executive session, at the expiration of which a recess was taken until Monday at 11 a. m.

Premature Congratulations. PARIS, Oct. 28 .- A dispatch received today on the Paris, Berlin and Amsterdam bourses early during the morning said that the United States Senate had passed the repeal bill. The report caused much excitement, and was generally accepted as true. The evening press of the continent

generally congratulated President Cleve-

land upon the reneal.

#### YO TAMBIEN WON.

Lamplighter, the Eastern Crack, Not

in the Great Match Race. CHICAGO, Oct. 28 .- "Yo Tambien wins," and a howl of joy went up from the thousand throats at Hawthorne to-day, as the magnificent mare, with arched neck and splendid stride went under the wire in the mile and one-eighth race, with Lamp-Hehter something less than a block behind when the time-keeper's watch snapped at 2:01%. The great triangular race between the two horses named and Eugene Leigh's Clifford had been postponed. Mr. Leigh thought the track was too slow for his colt, despite the fact that the other interested owners were willing. The postponement was very satisfactory to Mr. Leigh, but was far brom pleasing to the ten or fifteen thousand people who had gone to the race track to see that particular race, and it was finally decided to let Yo Tambien and Lamplighter go a mile and one-eighth as the fourth race on the card, for a purse of \$2,500 and entrance fees of \$1,000 each. Lamplighter, the crack of the East, had many hearty supporters in the crowd, but they were in the minority, and did not make a showing, as to noise, with the Yo Tambien people. On her, the odds were 7 to 10, while on Lamplighter even money was readily taken. The placing of the coin was free, and to-night there is a job lot of financial stringency to be found in the ranks of the Eastern horse's backers. Shortly before 3:30 o'clock Lamplighter, with Fred Taral's 119 pounds up, came swinging around the track and past the grand stand. He was greeted with a rousing cheer, which was, a moment later, forgotten in the roar of applause that struggled with the autumn breeze when Yo Tamblen, under Sammy Doggett, pranced past the judge, her one-hundred-and-nineteen-pound rider tugging hard at the reins. A tally-ho coach, gay with flags and flying bunting, was driven up alongside the track, and into it climbed an enthusiastic crowd of Easterners, all happy in their faith in Lamplighter. Promptly at 3:30 the red flag went down, and the two great runners thrust out their noses and settled down to work. As they flashed past the grand stand Yo Tambien's sorrel coat gleamed a half length ahead of her enemy, and she staid out all the way around. At the half Lamplighter's rider lifted him a half length nearer the leader, but the gain was more than lost in the stretch. Yo Tambien apparently had not the slightest thought of losing the race, and as she neared the wire she drew further and further away from the Eastern crack until, at the finish, there was fully three lengths between the two horses. judges announced Yo Tambien's victory, the time, 2:01%, was run up, and the great crowd went wild with delight. The winning jockey was showered with congratulations and bouquets, and the Lamplighter crowd that had occupied the tally-ho folded up its flags and silently stole away. It is probable that the result of to-day's race will materially alter the complexion of the betting fraternity as regards Lamplighter. It is generally believed that Eugene Leigh will not let Clifford run until he is satisfied that the track is in the best possible condition for his colt.

## Too Cold for the Flyers.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 28.-It was too cold for record breaking on the Nancy Hanks 2:04 track to-day and Doble, who came down from Chicago to drive the mare, Arion, Manager and Stamboul, left at noon for the world's fair city. The meeting is advertised for next Thursday, however, and Doble said he would be here then, when he hoped the conditions would afford an opportunity to break some records, which he is confident can be done. There was only are unable to express their indignaone event to-day, as follows:

Doctor C., b. h., by Swigert, dam 

Johnson Breaks a Record. INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Oct. 28.-John S. Johnson broke the world's blcycle record for a quarter mile flying start of 27 seconds held by Zimmerman and Rhodes, here today. He went the distance in 25 4-5 seconds over a slow track and with the themometer standing at thirty degrees.

Mr. Brush Signs Bancroft Again. CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.-Frank C. Bancroft has been signed to manage the Cincinnati Baseball Club again next year.

## Off for Europe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-Lord Mayor Shanks and party, of Dublin, sailed on the Campania for Europe to-day. Among the outbound passengers on La Champagne were Le Chevallier Gugliono Grant, royal Austro-Hungarian legation at Washington, and Mr. Reavel Savage, United States consul to Nantes.

Three Women Injured. KEMPTON, O., Oct. 28-A rear-end collision occurred last evening on the siding at Alger, on the Chicago & Erie road. A light engine with a caboose struck tha rear coach of the local accommodation, wrecking it. Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Sadler and Mrs. Anderson, passengers, were injured. They were taken to Lima. The accommodation crew sent out no flagman.

# WARRING STATESMEN

Interesting Row Among Hoosiers Over Political Spoils.

Senator Voorhees Admits Having Made a Mistake in Securing the Appointment of Collector Bracken.

### HOLMAN NOW GETTING EVEN

Mr. Cooper Suffering for "Turning Down" the Objector.

General Quarrel Over Patronage-Money Piling Up in the National Banks of Indiana.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-"I guess we have made a mistake in this man." This is what Senator Voorhees is, upon reliable authority, quoted to have said in a private conversation the other day, referring to the appointment of Capt. William H. Bracken, of Brookville, to be collector of internal revenue for the eastern Indiana

The Senator had been writing and wiring Collector Bracken in reference to the appointment of two or three deputy collectors and had been unable to obtain a reply to his requests. The Senator, in a moment of despair, remarked that he had probably made a mistake in securing the appointment of Bracken, as it was evident that the latter did not intend to give him any patronage. Subsequently, it is stated, the Senator succeeded in securing an answer and a promise. But Bracken's delay left an impression upon the Senator.

It is stated by a prominent Indiana Democrat here that the reason Collector Bracken did not reply to the requests of Senator Voorhees was that he had communicated them to Judge Holman, and was awaiting instructions from the latter. In point of fact Captain Bracken owes his appointment to the influence of Daniel W. Voorhees, but he insists upon recognizing William S. Holman as his sponsor. As has been explained by the Journal correspondent, Judge Holman was buncoed into the indorsement of Bracken, much against his will. Senator Voorhees now regrets deeply that he placed Holman in the position of having to directly indorse or directly antagonize Bracken, as the Judge would have advocated the appointment of another man, and Voorhees could have just as well indorsed that other man and worked the political doom of the ancient objector. It is now known that if Bracken had not been appointed collector he would have been a candidate for the congressional nomination against Holman, and the senior Senator from Indiana and his followers in Washington believe that Bracken would have retited the venerable statesman.

gusted at Bracken. Mr. Cooper confidently expected to secure a number of positions under Collector Bracken, and he lays hisfailure, as does Senator Voorhees, to secure places to the interference of Judge It is no wonder that Holman should throw obstacles in the way of the future political welfare of Cooper. The latter is said to have been responsible for the retirement of Holman from the chairmanship of the appropriations committee, and to have been able to forecast his retirement over a year ago. An Indiana member of the House says that about the time the last Congress adjourned Mr. Cooper went over to the Senate, and, meeting Mr. Voorhees, observed:

Representative Cooper is another one of

the Indiana Democrats who is deeply dis-

man of the appropriations committee in the next Congress—that is, if certain men who run things under this government can control it.' VOORHEES SURPRISED. Mr. Cooper evidently had reference to President Cleveland, with whom he is undoubtedly quite solid, and Speaker Crisp, in whose favor he also stands high.

"Well, our friend Holman will not be chair-

"You don't tell me!" exclaimed Senator Voorhees dubiously. "Yes, I mean it," replied Mr. Cooper with earnestness. "I have cooked the old man's goose, and he will not go on that committee again. committee organized and know that Hol-

"I will never believe it until I see the man's name is not among the fortunates,' observed the senior Senator from Indiana. "Mark my word," said Mr. Cooper in parting, "when the new committee is announced you will not see Holman's name in the list. He is to be retired. We have had enough of him-and so has everybody

borne to Judge Holman, and while it aggravated him and caused him irritation and profoundly impressed him, he did not believe the prophecy would hold good. He did not belive it possible that the appropriations, which had afforded him a House committee shelter for so many years, and given nim prominence before the country, could be organized without him. When the committee was announced last August Judge Holman was stunned, fairly dazed, to see that Judge Sayres, of Texas, was chairman and he himself had been stowed away upon the insignificant committee on Indian affairs. Judge Holman then realized that he had been "done up" by the sagacious and active little member from Columbus. The old gentleman recalled all that Mr. Cooper had said months before that time, and it came back to him with increased agony. Judge Holman may have many infirmities and shortcomings, but he has a memory. When Captain Bracken was appointed collector of internal revenue he remembered that Cooper's district was in Bracken's collection district. This Mr. Cooper very vividiy remembers now; and it is related that he holds Holman responsible for his failure to get any of the plums. There is a vendetta between Cooper and Holman now-such a one as would lead sprightlier men to meet on a back street or on the field of honor. It is said that in his quiet moments, away at the hotel where he lives, Judge Holman murmurs about the Columbus member, and holds him responsible for the beginning of what promises to be the precipitate political end of the ancient objector. Mr. Cooper cares not for the enmity of the Aurora statesman, and observes to his friends that the voters of the Fourth district will see meir representative later. Meanwhile, every Democratic member of

Congress in Collector Bracken's district is railing at Holman. The three members from the northern part of the State, who were confident that the chief deputyship would be given to Mr. McNagney, have no language adequate to the occasion. They tion toward Hoiman, whom they responsible for the distri-

bution of the internal revenue offices, and whom they charge with not only having turned Bracken against them, but with attempting to "play the pork" and gobble up all of the positions, with a view to quelling the opposition against him in his district. The situation is interesting. There is a general row over Bracken's patronage, and two or three of the Democratic members of the House directly interested threaten to rise in their places one of these fair days and make some observations decidedly personal to Holman and Bracken. This fact has been conveyed to these two gentlemen, and it may have the effect of bringing about a proper disgorge. If it doesn't, neither of them will find any official assistance in Washington in their future opera-

## MONEY NOT IN DEMAND.

Reserve of Indiana Banks Piling Up at an Extraordinary Rate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

the Controller of the Currency, to-day, | WASHINGTON, Oct. 28,-Senator Voorthere was completed an abstract of all of hees introduced a bill to-day to pension Italian commissioner to the world's fair; the reports made on the 3d inst. by the 115 | Mrs. Katharine Todd Crittenden, widow of H. R. D. Maciver, United States consul to national banks in Indiana, showing their the late Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, at condition at that time. The consolidated reports present the finest possible indorsement of the safety of Indiana's national banks. The average reserve held by them on Oct. 3 was 37.41 per cent., or about 121/2 per cent. above the legal requirement. The individual reports are over \$26,000,000, and the cash on hand, aside from cash items and clearing-house exchange, amounts to over \$8,000,000. This is a handsome increase over the showing made by the Indiana national banks on July 12 last, and published in the Journal about three months since.

An abstract of reports showing the condi-tion of Indiana's national banks on the 3d

Overdrafts ..... 266,373

Due f

Other

Curre

Total

Legal Five-

Capit

Surph

d States bonds to secure cir- on d States bonds to secure de- ts d States bonds on hand s, securities, etc rom approved reserve agents from other national banks rom State banks and bankers ing-house furniture and fix-	5,072,050 200,000 172,950 2,257,451 2,591,842 1,399,713 389,118
S	1,227,806
real estate and mortgages ed nt expenses and taxes paid iums on United States bonds is and other cash items inges for clearing house of other national banks ional paper currency, nickels cents coin. treasury certificates treasury certificates fractional coin specie tender notes per-cent. redemption fund	343,488 259,260 254,089 325,838 76,765 1,339,212 30,440 3,598,701 176,720 225,689 223,891 110,978 4,335,89 2,389,670 212,766
per-cent. redemption fund	212,766
rom United States Treasurer	6,645
al resources	53,994,670
al stock paid in	13,777,000
us fundided profits	4,704,012 1,897,075
nal bank natos	4 557 100

#### Total liabilities.....\$53,994,670 CASE OF NIGHTMARE.

Due to State banks and bankers.... 1,008,517

Dividends unpaid.....

Deposits of United States disburs-

Notes and bills rediscounted......

Bills payable.....

Mr. Wendock Again Assails the American Protective Association.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- If the House on Monday decides to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Weadock, of Michigan, challenging the title of Representative Linton, of the Eighth Michigan district, to his seat, a congressional investigation of the new political society, known as the American Protective Association, will be the result, The A. P. A. has figured in politics for several years, especially in the States of Ohio, Michigan, western New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. It is a secret anti-Catholic organization, and has in Detroit and other cities completely upset the calculations of politicians. Its power has been demonstrated on more than one occasion, and it has become a nightmare to politicians in some of the States mentioned. Mr. Weadock declines to make the memorial which contains the charges against the A. P. A. public until it has been formally presented to the House on Monday. Speaking of the organization, however, he said that it had caused a political revolution in Detroit last fall. "It is dominated," said he, "in Michigan, at least, by Canadian Orangemen of the most ignorant class. In Saginaw, Bay City, Grand Rapids and the cities of the State generally it is essentially powerful. In a way it is something like the old Know-nothing organization, which directed its energies against all foreigners, particularly Catholics. This is exclusively an anti-Catholic organization, and it differs from the old Know-nothing party in being largely composed of aliens. It claims to control towns in Michigan, most of the besides Tolede, Buffalo and other cities. The most incendiary doctrines are promulgated by the leaders of the organization. In my district I have seen alleged photographs of the Catholic University in this city representing it as a great fort, dotted with loopholes, in which they say the Pope's army is to take refuge when it begins its campaign of conquest. So much excitement has been caused by their circulars that a reign of terror has been inaugurated, and the members of the organization are arming themselves to repel the invasion of the Pope. Some time ago saw a circular, a copy of which I have in my possession, declarnig that the world's fair celebration was a Catholic celebration of the discovery of America by a Catholic, and that on Sept. 13 all the Catholics in this country would rise up and slaughter their Protestant neighbors. Representative Caldwell, of Cincinnati said that a few days ago, while he was at home, a delegation of A. P. A. called on him and informed him that Mgr. Satolli

STANTON'S EXPLANATION.

He Saluted Mello Because He Was the

was to be formally recognized by this gov-

ernment as the Pope's emissary, and that

a magnificent mansion was to be presented

to him here. Mr. Caldwell insisted that the

report was untrue, but the committee were

certain that their information was correct,

and demanded to know where he stood on

the question. He says that similar reports

come from various parts of Ohio. If the investigation is ordered it is expected that

some astonishing revelations will be made

with reference to this new political organi-

Only Admiral Affoat. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- Secretary Herbert to-day gave out the following statement and telegram in regard to the Stan-

ton-Mello incident. "Inasmuch as there seems to be an impression that the President acted on the matter of removing Admiral Stanton without hearing from him, it is fair to state that before the order was issued Secretary Herbert sent a telegram of inquiry, and had received the following reply from Rio

de Janeiro: "Before anchoring I saluted the flag of Brazil-twenty-one guns. The salute was returned by a government fort. After anchoring I received a visit from an aidde-camp of Admiral Mello, flying the Brazilian flag. I returned said visit and saluted the Brazilian admiral afloat. The salute was returned by the same. No call was received from any Brazilian official from the shore. Next day I called upon the Brazilian admiral, and the visit was returned. Mello is the only Brazilian admiral STANTON.' "

Peixoto Buying War Ships. NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-President Peixoto, of Brazil, if indeed it be he who has been purchasing munitions of war through the agency of Charles R. Flint & Co., evidently does not intend to let his success rest on half measures. Last night it leaked out

that El Rio, a sister ship to El Cid, has been sold to the same people who bought the last-named vessel. These rumors could not be positively confirmed, but there is little doubt of its truth. El Rio is in every particular similar to El Cid, and can be aitered into an exceedingly fast and efficient war ship. Departure of Minister Willis. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28. - Albert S. Willis, United States minister to Hawaii, arrived here last night on his way to Hon-

olulu. Minister Willia says the policy of the government towards Hawaii will be announced very soon, probably by the time he reaches Honolulu. He is the bearer of definite instructions on the subject. While the Minister declined to state what action would be taken by the United States, the inference is drawn that the hope of annexation is not to be realized.

Nominations by the President. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- The President to-day sent the following nominations to

Thomas P. Smith, of Indian Territory, to be an Indian inspector. To be consuls of the United States-Hermann Schoenfeld, of Maryland, at Riga, Russia; Robert P. Pooley, of New York, at Sierra Leone, Africa: David N. Burke, of New York, at Malaga, Spain.

New Indiana Postmasters. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-Fourth class postmasters were appointed for Indiana today as follows: Bennett's Switch, Miami county, W. E. Davis, vice M. T. Norman, removed; DeKalb, DeKalb county, D. N. Terry, vice J. F. Housel, removed; Laconia, Harrison county, Edward O'Connor, vice Scott Crosier, resigned,

General Notes. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- At the office of | Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

> McHenry Owen, of Indiana, was to-day appointed a special examiner in the Pension Office at \$1,300 a year.

Must Wait Until To-Morrow. You will have to break the adage and put off until to-morrow what you cannot do to-day (this being Sunday), that is, buying the nicest underwear from the vast stock of bran new balbriggan, slik, sanitary wool and fancy colors, just received by the veteran haberdasher, Paul H. Krauss, His new stock is unusually select and comprises a great variety.